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white, and gold, and in an unusual number of illustrations. Being for the most part from photographs of churches, castles, fortifications, sculptures, basreliefs, miniatures, coins, and seals contemporary with the crusades, together with cuts of ground plans and cross-sections of churches, castles, and cities of Syria, either original or from Rey or Vogüé, these illustrations are of real value. Yet, with all the attention given them, they still remain merely accessory.

Avowedly basing his work on the researches of such German scholars as Wilken, Sybel, Heyd, Röhricht, and Kugler, the author gives us a simple, straightforward exposition of his subject in a clear, vigorous style, without citation of authorities. In with the narrative he frequently introduces broad, general surveys of contemporary life and politics in East and West, among Christians and Mohammedans, that the reader may never for a moment lose sight of the place of the crusades in the world's history. While he regards the French as the chief crusading nation, he would not have the crusades looked upon as merely *Gesta Dei per Francos*. He lays considerable emphasis on the activity of the Staufers in the East, for in it he sees the deeply laid plans of a statesman for securing the possessions of the lands of the eastern and eventually of the western Mediterranean, and the revival of the universal empire—a plan apparently acquiesced in by the Christians of Syria at the time, and perfectly comprehended by the infidels.

If the series as a whole is as well executed as this number, it will furnish the German public just such a popular presentation of the results of the researches of modern historians as we need, and will doubtless meet with the success it deserves.

EDITH CLEMENTINE BRAMHALL.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE,  
Rockford, Ill.

GESCHICHTE DES ERSTEN KREUZZUGES. VON REINHOLD RÖHRICHT. Innsbruck: Wagner'sche Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1901. Pp. xii + 267. M. 6.

VON SYBEL's *History of the First Crusade* has long been antiquated, and there has been a great need of a good critical work to take its place. This Röhricht has supplied. Of all who are now studying the crusading movement he was one of the best-equipped for this work. He was already well and favorably known for his excellent works, such as his *Regesta* and *History of the Kingdom of Jerusalem*. It is most gratifying to find a history of the first crusade which devotes itself to

the actual history, without wasting time and space on the mass of legends which have overgrown the subject. The author has built on the critical, destructive work of Hagenmeyer, Riant, Kugler, and others, and has written a succinct reconstructive account of the first crusade and of the rule of Godfrey of Bouillon to his death in 1100 A. D. If there is anything which one might miss in the book, it would be a brief, clear statement of the present status of the controversy about some of the sources. The book is to be highly commended. It will serve as a complement to the same author's *History of the Kingdom of Jerusalem*, reviewed in this JOURNAL, Vol. II, pp. 915, 916, October, 1898.

OLIVER J. THATCHER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE MORISCOS OF SPAIN: Their Conversion and Expulsion. By HENRY CHARLES LEA. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1901. Pp. xii + 463. \$3.

IN a former number of this JOURNAL—Vol. I, pp. 829-32—Mr. Lea's character as a historian was discussed and his principal writings were enumerated. All that was said there can be reaffirmed here. The present work is fully up to the author's high standing, and goes still farther in evidence that Mr. Lea is at the forefront of American historians, and that he has very few equals.

His *History of the Inquisition* is well known, and it has for years been understood that the three volumes already published are but the introduction to his proposed "History of the Spanish Inquisition." The Moriscos will come in for a chapter in that work. But since the subject "not only embodies a tragedy commanding the deepest sympathy, but also epitomizes nearly all the errors and tendencies which combined to cast down Spain in a little more than a century from its splendor under Charles V. to its humiliation under Carlos II." (preface, p. i), it deserved more elaboration than it could have in the general work. Hence we have this special volume of over 450 pages.

It is well understood that Charles V. was a mediæval man confronted by modern conditions. He had no profound religious convictions himself, and he could not understand them in others. Yet from purely political motives he was resolved that religious unity should prevail throughout his dominions. Pledges on this matter had been made to the Moriscos, but Charles totally disregarded them, and the Moriscos were forced to an outward submission. Yet they clung to their old